

NY 100-87531

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

	<u>Page</u>
29. New York Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (NYCASP)	38
30. New York Peace Institute (NYPI)	39
31. Progressive Citizens of America (PCA)	40
32. Progressive Party (PP)	40
33. Sojourn for Truth and Justice (STJ)	42
34. Southern Negro Youth Congress	42
35. Spanish Refugee Appeal (SRA)	43
36. Voice of Freedom Committee (VOFC)	43
37. World Peace Appeal (WPA)	43
38. World Peace Congress (WPC)	45
39. Young Progressives of America (YPA)	46
D. Indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and Activities in His Defense	47
E. Miscellaneous Activities Indicating Communist Sympathies	50
F. Association With Soviet and Satellite Representatives	52
III. MISCELLANEOUS	53
A. Relatives	54
IV. DESCRIPTION	54

NY 100-87531

DETAILS:

The title of this report is marked "Changed" to include the names SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, a breakdown of the subject's married name, and Mrs. SHADRACH T. MC CANNS. According to the records of the Queens Marriage License Bureau, Borough of Queens, New York, reviewed by SA [redacted] on April 4, 1956, the subject was previously married to SHADRACH T. MC CANNS. b7C

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

The 1946 edition of the publication "Current Biography", on pages 221 and 222, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author and composer, was born on November 11, 1907, at Evansville, Indiana. Her late father, the Reverend DAVID A. GRAHAM, a Methodist Minister, and her mother, ETTA BELL GRAHAM, reared their daughter and four sons in parsonages all over the country.

The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau further reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS was born November 11, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, the daughter of DAVID A. GRAHAM and LIZZIE ETTA BELL GRAHAM, both born in the United States.

The records of the United States Department of State, in early 1952, reflected the subject's address as 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, and her birth date as November 11, 1899, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

[redacted] Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Indiana, and
[redacted] Bureau of Vital Statistics, Evansville, b7C

NY 100-87531

Indiana, after a thorough check of the birth records of their respective offices, advised in July, 1951, that no record could be located regarding the subject.

On December 20, 1954, [redacted] Room 307, City Hall. Public Health and Hospitals, Indianapolis, Indiana, and [redacted] Marion County Board of Health, 116 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, caused a check to be made of their records two years prior and two years subsequent to November 11, 1903. They advised SE [redacted] that they were unable to locate any record of the subject's birth. b7C

B. Education

The 1946 edition of "Current Biography" reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was graduated from Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane, Washington, and for one year, 1929, studied music and composition at the Sorbonne in Paris, France. She entered Oberlin College in Ohio, in about 1932, to work for a Bachelor's Degree, and while at Oberlin, she wrote and composed a musical play for a school production.

According to "Current Biography", SHIRLEY GRAHAM was awarded a "Bachelor's Degree at Oberlin College in 1934, and a Master's in 1935". She was awarded a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship for creative writing in 1938, and spent 1938 through 1940, at the Yale School of Drama.

The publication "Current Biography" further reflected that in 1946, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was completing her doctorate in English and Education at New York University.

C. Marital Status

The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau disclosed Certificate of Marriage #1017, which reflected the following information:

NY 100-87531

LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, colored, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York, and WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, colored, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York, were married on February 14, 1951. This record further reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, a writer, was previously married to SHADRACH T. MC CANNS, and ^{had} resided in Seattle, Washington. She obtained a divorce from MC CANNS in Portland, Oregon, on June 6, 1927, on grounds of cruelty. The records further reflected that WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DU BOIS, a writer, was born on February 23, 1868, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

The 1946 edition of "Current Biography" reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was married soon after graduation from high school. Her husband died three years later, leaving her with two baby boys. This source further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM'S eldest son is deceased. [redacted]

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D. Residence

On April 9, 1956, a woman self-identified as [redacted]

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[redacted] was contacted telephonically, under pretext, by an agent of the FBI. She advised that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS occupies an office on the fifth floor at that address, but is away on a speaking engagement at the present time. [redacted] stated that she believed that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Dr. DU BOIS' wife, accompanied him on the trip. She added that Dr. DU BOIS and his wife presently reside at 31 Grace Court, Apartment 2, Brooklyn, New York, and have telephone number MAIN 4-2929.

The 1956-1957 Brooklyn, New York Telephone Directory reflected a listing for W. E. B. DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, telephone number MA 4-2929.

NY 100-87531

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

"SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY"¹

3. Among the 'more important' Communist-front organizations 'for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union.'

(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p.169.)

¹Name of publication, Soviet Russia Today, changed to New World Review, March 1951. Citation of Soviet Russia Today applies to new title."

E. Previous Residences

According to "Current Biography", 1946 edition, SHIRLEY GRAHAM'S first memories were of New Orleans, and later her father moved the family westward, where he was active in the ministry. In 1929, her father was made head of a mission school in Liberia, Africa. SHIRLEY GRAHAM accompanied her father across the Atlantic, but remained in Paris, where she studied music for one year. She returned to the United States in 1930.

The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau further reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS resided in Seattle, Washington, prior to June, 1927.

The 1946 edition of "Current Biography" reflected the following residence addresses for SHIRLEY GRAHAM during the indicated periods:

1930-1932

Baltimore, Maryland

NY 100-87531

1933-1934	Ohio, Oberlin College
1935-1936	Nashville, Tennessee
1936-1939	Chicago, Illinois
1941-1943	Fort Huachaca, Arizona
1946	3111 Broadway, New York City

The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS resided at 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York, at the time of her marriage to Dr. DU BOIS in February, 1951.

On May 4, 1951, an unidentified person at the residence of W. E. B. DU BOIS, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, was contacted telephonically, under pretext, by an agent of the FBI. This individual advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, now Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS, resided at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

[redacted] advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] on January 15, 1952, that her organization [redacted]

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[redacted] She ascertained from her files that Dr. WILLIAM DU BOIS and his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, had moved from 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13H, about July, 1951. She stated that she understood they moved to Brooklyn, New York.

On March 6, 1953, a man, self-identified as Mr. WALDO SALT, 31 Grace Court, Apartment 1, Brooklyn, New York, was contacted telephonically, under pretext, by an agent of the FBI. Mr. SALT advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS resided in Apartment 2, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York.

NY 100-87531

F. Employment

On April 9, 1956, a woman, self-identified as [redacted] further advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, wife of Dr. DU BOIS, is unemployed, and is a writer and author of several books. She related that SHIRLEY GRAHAM frequently makes speaking tours with Dr. DU BOIS, and at the present time is believed to be out of the city on such a tour. [redacted] stated that Dr. DU BOIS is expected to return to New York City, on or about April 20, 1956.

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G. Previous Employment

The 1946 edition of "Current Biography" reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM taught music at Morgan College, a Negro school in Baltimore, Maryland, for two years in approximately 1930-1932. She taught music and arts at Tennessee State College in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1935 and 1936. During the summer of 1936, SHIRLEY GRAHAM accepted the position as supervisor in the Negro unit of the Chicago Federal Theater, where she remained for three years, directing and designing productions, organizing acting classes, and writing musical scores for plays. Her radio play, "Track Thirteen" was heard over the Mutual network from 1941 until 1943, and her three-act play, "Dust to Earth" was produced in January, 1941. Other short plays by Miss GRAHAM were performed by various university groups, and by the Gilpin Players in Cleveland.

According to this source, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was a USO Director at Fort Huachaca, in Arizona, from 1941 until 1943. She planned and directed theatricals and art exhibits, and started the camp newspaper.

It was further reflected in "Current Biography" that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author and composer, is best known for her biographies of famous Negroes, written for young people.

NY 100-87531

She is co-author of the book, "Dr. George Washington Carver: Scientist" (1944), written for teen-age readers. Her second biography for young people, "Paul Robeson, Citizen of the World", was published in 1946. Scheduled for early 1947 publication, was her next book, "There Was Once a Slave". The manuscript of Miss GRAHAM'S book won for her in December, 1946, the Julian Messner Award of \$6500.00 for the "best book combating intolerance in America".

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1950, that PAUL ROBESON was known to him prior to 1945, as a concealed Communist.

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The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York, listed her occupation as writer on her marriage certificate in February, 1951.

On May 4, 1951, an unidentified person at the residence of W. E. B. DU BOIS, mentioned previously, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, now Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS, is an author, and is not otherwise employed.

On March 6, 1953, a man, self-identified as Mr. WALDO SALT, mentioned previously, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, was an author.

H. Miscellaneous

The July 10, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker", on page 8, column 3, carried an article entitled, "Mrs. Etta Graham Dies at 79". This article reflected that Mrs. ETTA B. GRAHAM, mother of Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, died July 9, 1952. She is survived by four sons, LORENZ B. GRAHAM, WILLIAM GRAHAM, DAVID A. GRAHAM, ORVAL GRAHAM, and by her daughter.

NY 100-87531

She is co-author of the book, "Dr. George Washington Carver: Scientist" (1944), written for teen-age readers. Her second biography for young people, "Paul Robeson, Citizen of the World," was published in 1946. Scheduled for early 1947 publication, was her next book, "There Was Once a Slave." The manuscript of Miss GRAHAM's book won for her in December, 1946, the Julian Messner Award of \$6,500.00 for the "best book combating intolerance in America."

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1950, that PAUL ROBESON was known to him prior to 1945, as a concealed Communist.

[redacted]
[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on November 23, 1953, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM and others had worked as writers for the Documentary Unit at Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) prior to 1951.

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The January 28, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 13, carried an article reflecting that in recognition of the forthcoming Negro History Week, CBS presented last Tuesday "The Story of Phillis Wheatly." According to the article, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was author of the script.

The records of the Queens Marriage Bureau reflected that LOLA GRAHAM MC CANNS, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York, listed her occupation as writer on her marriage certificate in February, 1951.

On May 4, 1951, an unidentified person at the residence of W. E. B. DU BOIS, mentioned previously, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, now Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS, is an author, and is not otherwise employed.

On March 6, 1953, a man self-identified as Mr. WALDO SALT, mentioned previously, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, was an author.

H. Miscellaneous

The July 10, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker," on page 8, column 3, carried an article entitled, "Mrs. Etta Graham Dies at 79." This article reflected that Mrs. ETTA B. GRAHAM, mother of Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS, died July 9, 1952. She is survived by four sons, LORENZ B. GRAHAM, WILLIAM GRAHAM, DAVID A. GRAHAM, ORVAL GRAHAM, and by her daughter.

NY 100-87531

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT (CP)

A. Evidence of CP Membership

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[] further advised on June 29, 1950, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was known to him as a poet and writer, and a biographer of the life of PAUL ROBESON. The informant advised that he did not meet Miss GRAHAM personally, although he received information of her being a Communist for several years, and specifically around 1944 and 1945, from JACK STACHEL. According to [], SHIRLEY GRAHAM was a concealed Communist, and was represented to him as a "staunch member of the Communist Party".

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JACK STACHEL, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, was convicted on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment, serving from July, 1951 until March, 1955, at which time he was released on parole. His parole period ended December 26, 1955. He is presently under deportation proceedings by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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[] (S)
paragraph 5 class per OGA letter dated
9/20/2005 60290/AUC/BCE/AG/edc
9/22/2005
9/13/08

NY 100-87531

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1951, that at a meeting of the Los Angeles County CP (LACCP) in June, 1951, [] stated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was an "old-timer in the Party", and has worked long and hard in its behalf.

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On March 27, 1951, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that []

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[] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised in May, 1951, that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and his wife, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, described by the informant as an author and lecturer, would visit in Los Angeles, California, on June 17, 1951, and would stay for a period of several days.

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On February 15, 1956, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, wife of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, attended a CP meeting of the Ben Franklin Club of the Cultural Division of the CP in New York City, in about 1947. The informant stated that she had no other knowledge of membership in the Party on the part of SHIRLEY GRAHAM, but inasmuch as GRAHAM was present at this closed CP meeting, the informant believed there was no doubt that she was, at that time, a member of the CP.

By letter dated May 21, 1952, [] submitted to the FBI a list of names and addresses prepared by []

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[] According to [] over his opposition. He stated that the name SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 3111 Broadway, no city given, was reflected in the list of names and addresses prepared by []

On July 15, 1952, [] was interviewed by SAS [] at which time

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NY 100-87531

he stated that the above named list was made up by [redacted] around 1948, and he believed that the individuals reflected on this list were Communists. He added that he was not acquainted with SHIRLEY GRAHAM, whose name appeared on this list, and could furnish no information concerning her activities.

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On May 22, 1948, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] listed [redacted] as a member of that club.

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[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised on February 17, 1953, that a Harlem Policy Committee meeting of the CP was held at the home of SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS in New York, on February 7, 1953.

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B. Evidence of CP Sympathy

1. Activities and Statements Indicating Support of the CP and CP Leaders

The March 22, 1947 issue of "People's Voice", page 17, contained a column entitled, "P V Calling". This column asked the following question of several residents of the city:

"A member of the President's Cabinet says that the Communist Party should be outlawed. What would this mean to the trade unions and to Negro democratic rights?".

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "There Was Once A Slave", stated, "I feel that outlawing the Communist Party would be a death blow to any semblance of a free society in the United States".

NY 100-87531

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "People's Voice":

- "1. Among publications which the committee found 'to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system.'
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p.225.)"

The August 23, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", on pages 10 and 11, carried an article entitled, "Arrests of '12' Assailed by 395 Negro Leaders". This article declared that President TRUMAN and Attorney General CLARK were condemned this week by 395 Negro citizens for jeopardizing the rights of minority groups by the recent "hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party". This statement compared the arrests of CP leaders, with the arrests made by the Nazi Gestapo.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM, artist, was among the endorsers and signers of the above statement.

"The Worker" issue of August 29, 1948, section 1, page 9, carried an advertisement entitled, "The First Line of Defense". This advertisement was a statement by Negro Americans to the President and the Attorney General of the United States, and was endorsed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified. This statement declared, "We strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of national leaders of the Communist Party, and call upon you to take positive action to protect civil rights instead of persecuting political minorities".

NY 100-87531

"The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker".

[redacted]
[redacted] United States District Court, Southern District of New York. in October, 1949, made available to SA [redacted] the names and addresses of persons who sent communications to Judge MEDINA, protesting the trial of CP members in New York. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, was one of the individuals listed as sending communications to Judge MEDINA.

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The September 19, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 2, column 4, carried an article entitled, "10 Negro Leaders Ask Bail for CP Heads". This article reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, St. Albans, New York, was one of the 10 prominent Negro leaders, who urged Supreme Court Justice ROBERT JACKSON to grant the petition of the 10 Communist leaders for continued bail, pending appeal to the Supreme Court from their convictions for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information on October 22, 1948, indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, had a six months subscription to the "Daily Worker", which expired in October, 1948.

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On May 14, 1953, [redacted] furnished additional information indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, had a one year subscription to the "Daily Worker", which expired in February, 1952.

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NY 100-87531

2. Support of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, as reviewed by SA [redacted] on April 11, 1956, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 3111 Broadway, New York City, witnessed a 1945 CP Nominating Petition, on page 349, for BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

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The June, 1949 issue of "Political Affairs", on page 68, contained an article entitled, "The People Organize to Re-Elect Ben Davis". This article identified BEN DAVIS as a Communist and one of the outstanding leaders in the CP, and reflected that the recent organization of the Independent Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for the Re-Election of Councilman BENJAMIN DAVIS, is headed by the distinguished historian and outstanding Negro progressive leader, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, and the author, SHIRLEY GRAHAM.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Political Affairs":

- "1. Cited as an 'official Communist Party monthly theoretical organ.' "Political Affairs, formerly known as The Communist, "a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America," now calls itself "a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism." Its chief editor is Eugene Dennis, executive secretary of the party."

(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1920, May 11, 1948, pp.5 and 36; also cited in Report No. 209, April 1, 1947, p.25.)"

NY 100-87531

The "Daily Worker", dated October 5, 1949, page 8, column 3, contained an article entitled, "Letters From the Readers". The article included a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Daily Worker", and stated that the BEN DAVIS Ball Committee is publishing a journal this year and "we can think of no better way for the friends of BEN DAVIS to express their best wishes for his re-election than by having their greetings included in the Journal". This letter was signed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM, a member of the BEN DAVIS Ball Committee.

C. Membership In and/or Sympathy
With CP Front Groups

The organizations which have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, will be designated hereafter by an asterisk (*).

1. American Committee of Jewish Writers,
Artists, and Scientists

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists:

- "1. 'Among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation' which also serve as 'money collecting media' and 'as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion.'

(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p.45.)"

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in September, 1949, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM,

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NY 100-87531

not otherwise identified, was a speaker at a meeting called by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists held at Town Hall, New York City, on September 29, 1949. According to information made available by the informant, the meeting was part of world-wide meetings being organized by Communist and left wing groups. [] stated that each speaker attacked the foreign policy of the United States.

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2. American Continental Congress for Peace (ACCP)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the ACCP (September 5-10, 1949, in Mexico City):

- "1. Cited as 'another phase in the Communist "peace" campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere.'
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, p.21.)"

On August 15, 1949, []

[] who furnished reliable information to the New York Office of the FBI from May, 1949 to August, 1949, provided SA [] with a program entitled, "Call to the American Continental Congress for Peace", to be held in Mexico City, September 5-10, 1949. SHIRLEY GRAHAM was listed as a United States sponsor, and Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS was listed as Vice President of the Continental Committee of the ACCP.

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NY 100-87531

3. American Labor Party (ALP)

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1954, that from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the American Labor Party a struggle for power among three groups. These were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the Communist Party emerged as the controlling force within the American Labor Party in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the Communist Party was able to capture the American Labor Party in Brooklyn. [] knew this situation to continue up until at least 1949. The American Labor Party never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the nonindustrial areas of New York State.

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[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1955, that the Communist Party today, as in the past, through its members in key positions in the American Labor Party, constitutes the force that controls it.

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The April 21, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 4, columns 1 and 2, carried an article entitled, "ALP Elects New State Committee; Hits Fare Hike", listing the State Officers of the ALP. This article reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was on the Advisory Council of the ALP.

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information on January 10, 1949, reflecting that the Queens County Committee of the ALP held a meeting on December 1, 1948, to reorganize the ALP, and to integrate WALLACE forces with the ALP. According to [] SHIRLEY GRAHAM was elected by the committee to the position of Vice Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

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NY 100-87531

On July 19, 1949, [] made available a Marcantonio Victory Journal from the 18th Congressional District, ALP, entitled, "A Tribute to Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Victory Dance and Ball, April 30, 1949". This journal contains greetings from SHIRLEY GRAHAM and others, which reads as follows:

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"The State Executive Committee - American Labor Party extends warm greetings to our own Marc - fighting champion of the people, tireless tribune of democracy, America's true voice in Congress".

[] who furnished reliable information in 1949, [] advised on October 5, 1949, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was one of the speakers at an ALP Election Rally, held on the above date, at the Sunnyside Gardens, 44th Street and Queens Boulevard, Queens, New York. The informant reported SHIRLEY GRAHAM as stating that she has worked and helped MARCANTONIO for 13 years. She said that the last time she campaigned, she told the people that she was proud to be an American, but now she has to apologize for being an American.

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The informant continued that GRAHAM stated that in other countries she has visited, they said the American people were stupid, because they elected those men into office that are running our country today. She said that these men speak about an Iron Curtain, but that she believes there is an Atlantic Curtain. [] related that GRAHAM said that these men do not want the people of the United States to know what the people in other countries are thinking about the Marshall Plan. The informant reported that GRAHAM stated that people who attend this rally should not be discouraged because of the empty seats, but that they should go out and get all the voters to register and get them to vote for the ALP, for MARCANTONIO, who will wipe out Fascism in our city.

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NY 100-87531

The October 6, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 3, columns 1 and 2, carried an article entitled, "Many Notables on Non-Partisan DuBois Committee". This article reflected that the ALP candidacy of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS "is above petty politics", and indicated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was on the campaign committee to put Dr. DU BOIS in office.

The 1950 New York State Legislative Manual, issued by the State of New York, identified the State Officers of the ALP, 17 Murray Street, New York City. The name and address of SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, was listed under the heading State Executive Committee.

The 1951 New York State Legislative Manual reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, was on the Executive Committee of the ALP.

[redacted] b7C
[redacted] former member of the CP, 1948-1952, advised SA [redacted] on November 4, 1952, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS attended an ALP Election Rally held at Hunts Point Palace, New York City, on October 30, 1952.

The records of the Board of Elections, Queens, New York, reviewed by SA [redacted] on April 13, 1956, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, Queens, New York, registered a preference for the ALP, 1947-1949. b7C

The records of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, New York, as reviewed by SA [redacted] on April 10, 1956, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, New York, registered a preference for the ALP, 1951-1954. b7C

NY 100-87531

4. American Peace Crusade (APC) *

On November 20, 1953, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information concerning a National Committee meeting of the APC held at the Cornish Arms Hotel, New York City, November 15, 1953. According to the informant, Mrs. SHIRLEY DU BOIS, who was in attendance at this APC meeting, accepted the International Peace Prize for her husband.

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The November 20, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 2, columns 4 and 5, carried an article entitled, "Referendum on Peace Set as Aim by APC Meet". This article reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS accepted the International Peace Prize of the World Council of Peace for her husband, Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Honorary Chairman of the APC, at the National Committee meeting of the APC held at the Cornish Arms Hotel.

5. American Russian Institute, New York *

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, reviewed on April 11, 1956, further reflected that the name SHIRLEY GRAHAM appeared on the seating list for the American Russian Institute dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, on June 2, 1948.

6. American Youth for Democracy (AYD)*

By letter dated December 9, 1943, the War Department, Headquarters Second Service Command, Governor's Island, New York, furnished the New York Office with the following information: (S) u A 445 declassified per Army ltr 1/27/93 7403 EDC/POB 3/30/93

On December 7, 1943, the Brooklyn Division of the AYD held a rally at the Plaza Hall, Brooklyn, New York, (S) u

NY 100-87531

the purpose being to enroll 5,000 new members by February, 1944. According to said communication, one of the principal speakers was SHIRLEY GRAHAM, a Negro. The speakers stressed the importance of such an organization as the AYD, and offered to cooperate in every way to assist in building the membership. (A) u

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on July 24, 1947, made available the July-August, 1947 issue of the magazine, "Youth." This magazine, on page 3, carried a column entitled, "AYD National Council Meets," reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "There Was Once a Slave," was guest speaker at the National Council in July, 1947. According to this article, SHIRLEY GRAHAM ended her talk on a note of encouragement, indicating that the very fact of having to struggle every bit of the way, was in itself a sign that the AYD is making real progress. b2

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning "Youth:"

- "1. A publication of the Communist front, American Youth for Democracy.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.)"

7. Citizens Emergency Defense Conference *

The April 8, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 3, columns 2 and 3, carried an article entitled, "McAvoy Heads Group to Aid '16' - To Alert Public on Smith Act," which reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was on the Executive Committee of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

NY 100-87531

who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information on September 2, 1952, reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS was on the Sub-Committee of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

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8. Civil Rights Congress (CRC)*

The September 21, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 3, columns 2 and 3, contained an article entitled, "To Picket At Noon Today Against Frame-Up of '12'". The article stated that hundreds of New Yorkers will picket the Federal Building at Foley Square to demand the dismissal of the frame-up indictments against the 12 Communist leaders. The article indicated that the picket line would be sponsored by the CRC, of which SHIRLEY GRAHAM was listed as a sponsor.

The "Daily Worker" of October 25, 1949, page 3, column 4, reflected an article entitled, "Notables Ask McGrath OK Bail For '11'". This article indicated that prominent religious, civic, writers, and professionals have wired Attorney General MC GRATH to intervene to see that reasonable bail is set for the 11 CP leaders, according to an announcement by the New York State CRC. The article indicated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, was one of the signers of the wire.

9. Committee for Democratic Rights (CDR)

The May 5, 1948 issue of the "New York Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, reported that a new Communist front organization, called the Committee for Democratic Rights, had been organized to defeat proposed Congressional anti-Communist legislation. The article further reflected that literature distributed by this organization complains that legislation introduced by Representative MUNDT (Republican, South Dakota) would "deny" the right of a free America to join the Communist Party".

NY 100-87531

On November 1, 1948, an unidentified individual at the CRC Headquarters, New York City, was contacted telephonically, under pretext, by an agent of the FBI. This individual advised that during the summer of 1948, the CDR had merged with the CRC and no longer operated as an independent organization.

The "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, page 3, column 4, carried an article entitled, "386 Leaders Score 'Police State' Measure". This article reflected that the CDR was headed by 11 Congressmen united in a block "to defeat the Thomas-Rankin Committee on Un-American Legislation". The declaration was signed by 386 civic leaders, among them SHIRLEY GRAHAM, the author.

[] made available information on May 28, 1948, reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was on the Executive Board of the CDR, date unknown.

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10. Committee to Aid the Fighting South *

"The Worker", dated May 18, 1947, page 7, columns 2 and 3, carried an article entitled, "Committee Organized to Aid Fighting South". This article indicated that the Committee to Aid the Fighting South was engaged to aid the Southern Negro Youth Congress*, ^{and} is helping to finance the Southern edition of "The Worker", and the activities of the Communists and their militant forces in the South. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was listed as one of the two vice chairmen of the new committee.

11. Congress of American Women (CAW)*

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 27, 1947, furnished a bulletin of the Manhattan Chapter of the CAW, dated March 1, 1947. This bulletin indicated that the Manhattan Chapter of the

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NY 100-87531

CAW was sending to France a collection of books by American women authors, depicting life in the United States. Among the authors taking part in this collection and whose books were chosen, was SHIRLEY GRAHAM.

12. Council for the Advancement of the Americas (CAA)

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 16, 1948 and on June 17, 1948, that he had official information that the Eastern Planning Conference for a Council for the Advancement of the Americas, scheduled to be held on June 26, 1948, in New York City, was the result of a well planned program studied by the CP, USA.

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On December 5, 1948, [] advised that [] a CP member and a member of the Executive Board of the CAA, had recently remarked, with respect to the CAA, "most of the ground work and preparation for the movement is being done in CP Headquarters".

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[] advised during the winter of 1949-1950, that he had learned from [] that the CAA is no longer in existence.

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[] provided information in June, 1948, indicating that the CAA held a conference on June 26, 1948, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. According to the informant, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, novelist, was a sponsor of the CAA.

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13. Council on African Affairs *

The July 24, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker", pages 2 and 8, contained an article entitled, "100 Negro Leaders Hit Intervention in Korea as War for Slavery".

NY 100-87531

The article stated that more than 100 American Negro leaders yesterday joined in denouncing American intervention in Korea as part of an attempt to have the United States replace Europe in the enslavement of Asia and Africa. According to the article, the statement was drafted by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, and was sponsored by the Council on African Affairs. The statement was signed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM and others.

14. Cultural and Scientific Conference
for World Peace

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "There Was Once A Slave", was a speaker at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (NCASP) and held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, in March, 1949. According to this source, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was also a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the NCASP:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), p.2.)"

NY 100-87531

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 28, 1949, made available the final program of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, self-identified as being held under the auspices of the NCASP at the Waldorf Astoria on March 25-27, 1949. According to the program, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "There Was Once A Slave" and "PAUL ROBESON, Citizen of the World", was a member of the Writing and Publishing Panel and was a sponsor of said conference.

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15. Emergency Conference on China and
World Peace (ECCWP)

[redacted]
[redacted] a self-confessed former CP member who has provided reliable information in the past, made information available to the Boston Office in November, 1950, reflecting that the National Labor Conference for Peace* was helping to organize the ECCWP, to be held at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City, on November 11, 1950.

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[redacted] who furnished reliable information from May 11, 1949 to September 21, 1951, made available information in November, 1950, reflecting that the ECCWP staged a conference at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City, on November 11, 1950. According to [redacted] the main theme of the conference was peace in Korea, and SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, New York City, was on the sponsoring committee.

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NY 100-87531

16. Freedom Associates

The December 31, 1950 edition of "The Worker" reflected that "Freedom", a monthly newspaper published by Freedom Associates, was introduced in November, 1950. The purpose of this publication was the promotion of Negro matters, the selecting and writing of all material from the viewpoint of whether it is interesting and necessary to the Negro workers, and the importance to the Negro people of their alliance with the labor movement and the working class.

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in December, 1950, that the Editorial Board of the newspaper "Freedom" was composed, at that time, of CP members and CP sympathizers. [] stated that "Freedom" was intended as a replacement for the Harlem edition of "The Worker."

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The April 29, 1951 issue of "The Worker", page 5, columns 4 and 5, carried a two column ad entitled, "Freedom - A Monthly Newspaper - A New Voice in the Struggle for Negro Rights." The name SHIRLEY GRAHAM was reflected as a member of the Editorial Board of "Freedom", self-identified as a publication of Freedom Associates, 53 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

17. George Washington Carver School,
New York City*

On May 22, 1945, [] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available a catalog of the George Washington Carver School, New York City, for the Spring Term, May and June, 1945. This catalog listed SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, Scientist", as a guest lecturer for the course, "Meet the Author."

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[]^a former CP member in St. Louis and New York City, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised

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NY 100-87531

SA [] in February, 1947, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, born in Indiana, the daughter of a Methodist Minister, delivered a lecture at the George Washington Carver School in New York City on February 11, 1947.

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18. Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council (HASPC)

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 20, 1951, that the HASPC, which is the Southern California Chapter of the NCASP, was the most important Communist-controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time and its policies parallel the CP line on all important issues.

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The NCASP has been documented previously in this report.

On February 25, 1953, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that SHIRLEY GRAHAM attended a meeting sponsored by the HASPC in Los Angeles, California on February 19, 1953. According to the informant, SHIRLEY GRAHAM addressed the meeting and made the following comments:

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She stated that her husband, W. E. B. DU BOIS, was the real leader of the peace movement; that during DU BOIS' trial, she kept waiting for the "gimmick" but none came; that the reason DU BOIS was freed in his trial was because people all over the world had risen up in wrath and protested his prosecution; that the United States Government had found the "gimmick" in the ROSENBERG trial; that the ROSENBERGS were convicted of "intention to believe a foreign power might be interested in atom secrets"; that it was a dark day when EISENHOWER was elected and that the American people had no voice in EISENHOWER's nomination; that all Americans must be made to feel guilty for the "war aims of our government," and that the American soldiers were killing thousands

NY 100-87531

of Chinese by spreading diseases. SHIRLEY GRAHAM apologized because she had not been called to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It should be noted that SHIRLEY GRAHAM's reference to DU BOIS' trial and the ROSENBERG trial will be covered in detail later in this report.

19. Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City (JSSS) *

On October 10, 1949, [] made available information regarding a lecture series on Negro Life and Culture to be held in October 1949, at the JSSS, New York City. According to [] SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author, along with a member of the New York State CP, would lecture on October 23, 1949, at the JSSS on the subject, "Negro Culture in the Struggle Against White Chauvinism."

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20. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) *

The October 18, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 4, column 3, contained an article entitled "34 Notables Sign Appeal for JAFRC 11." The article stated that 34 prominent American writers and artists joined in an appeal to President TRUMAN, Chief Justice VINSON, and Attorney General CLARK, in behalf of 11 Executive Board members of the JAFRC. The article indicated that the 11 Board members of this Committee were convicted of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee for refusal to yield books and records of the organization to the Congressional group. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, novelist, was listed as one of the signers of the above-mentioned appeal.

On March 20, 1950, [] furnished information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM and Dr. W. EL B. DU BOIS were to be "Dias Guests" at the annual dinner of the JAFRC on March 21, 1950, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

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NY 100-87531

21. Joint Committee to Combat
Anti-Semitism (JCCAS)

[] advised on February 11, 1949, that the JCCAS had been formed by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order * of the International Workers Order* and the American Jewish Labor Council.*

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[] further advised in September, 1949, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was a speaker at a mass meeting held by the JCCAS at Town Hall in New York City on September 29, 1949. According to information made available by the informant, the meeting was part of world-wide meetings being organized by Communist and left wing groups.

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22. "Masses and Mainstream"

"Masses and Mainstream" has been cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., dated May 14, 1951, as follows:

"1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 1953, on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949), p. 75.)

"2. 'Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 49.)"

The May 25, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 13, column 3, carried an article captioned "Culture Against War-Makers" and "Masses - Mainstream Demonstration Against Mundt Bill, Manhattan Center, June, 3." The article indicated that this was to be a mass demonstration of writers and artists against the MUNDT Bill and the war-makers. Among those listed as participating in the demonstration was SHIRLEY GRAHAM.

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- 5 -

NY 100-87531

The "Daily Worker" of January 29, 1950, page 9, column 3, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM would chair a meeting sponsored by "Masses and Mainstream" which was to be held at the Hotel Capitol, New York City, on February 3, 1950.

The March, 1948 through March, 1956 issues of "Masses and Mainstream" carried the name SHIRLEY GRAHAM as a Contributing Editor of the magazine.

23. May Day Parade

JOHN LAUTNER, former CP member for over 20 years, who at the time of his expulsion was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised on April 30, 1951, that the annual May Day Parade is a CP function. The parade is sponsored by the United May Day Committee*, also known as the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day. LAUTNER stated that an organizational meeting is held annually at New York State Headquarters of the CP at which a CP functionary is named to be Executive Secretary of the organization for the year.

The "Daily Worker" of April 30, 1948, page 5, column 3, listed SHIRLEY GRAHAM as one of the sponsors for May Day. The article urged a big turnout for the May Day Parade.

The March 20, 1949 issue of "The Worker", pages 3 and 14, contained an article captioned "May Day Parley Here On March 20." This article stated that a call to a United Labor and People's Conference for May Day, to plan for a May Day demonstration in observation of the 65th Anniversary of May Day, was issued yesterday by the sponsoring committee. The article reflected that the Conference would be held March 20, 1949, at the Manhattan Center, New York City, and that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was listed as one of the sponsors of this Conference.

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- 6 -

NY 100-87531

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, as reviewed on April 11, 1956, further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was the sponsor of the 1949 May Day Parade.

On April 7, 1950, [] made available information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was a sponsor of the United Labor and People's Committee for May Day in 1950.

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The May 2, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 1, contained an article which reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Negro novelist, was one of the Marshals of the May Day Parade.

24. National Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC)

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the "New York Journal American" advised in January, 1952, that the NCSJRC was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

On March 31, 1952, [] made available a pamphlet entitled "Rosenberg Case - A Fact Sheet", published by the NCSJRC, 246 5th Avenue, New York City. This pamphlet reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM and Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS were sponsors of the NCSJRC.

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- 7 -

NY 100-87531

25. National Congress for Peace and
Democracy, Havana, Cuba

For several weeks prior to the date indicated for the Congress, the Communist newspaper "Hoy", which is the official organ of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba, carried notice of a National Congress for Peace and Democracy to be held in Havana, August 6-8, 1949.

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The August 7, 1949 issue of "Hoy" published a telegram from New York City in which it was stated that the USA delegate, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, was arriving in Havana on August 6th on Flight 341 of National Airlines.

A subsequent check of airline passenger lists disclosed that SHIRLEY GRAHAM MC CANNS, born in Indiana, departed Havana, Cuba via National Airlines on August 9, 1949, with an indicated destination of New York City.

According to an article appearing in the August 14, 1949 issue of "Hoy", SHIRLEY GRAHAM spoke briefly to the Congress, stating that she had been present at the World Peace Congress held in Paris, France and that on May 1, 1949, had paraded with the French workers. She went on to urge peace in all parts of the world.

The World Peace Congress (Paris, France, April 20-23, 1949) has been cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., dated May 14, 1951, as follows:

NY 100-87531

"1. Cited as a Communist front among the 'peace' conferences' which 'have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report No. 1954, April 20, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), p. 10; and Interim Statement on the Communist Peace Petition Campaign, July 13, 1950; and House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, p. 16.)"

The August 9, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 5, column 2, carried a photograph of SHIRLEY GRAHAM and an article reflecting that Miss GRAHAM, an American writer, would speak at the National Congress for Peace and Democracy to be held in Havana, Cuba that week-end. It was further reflected that Miss GRAHAM also participated in the Peace Conference in New York and the Paris Congress for World Peace, and was now a sponsor for the forthcoming American Continental Congress for Peace (ACCP) to be held in Mexico City September 5-10.

The ACCP has been documented previously in this report.

26. National Council of American
Soviet Friendship (NCASF) *

The March 18, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 6, column 5, carried an article reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author, was elected to the Board of Directors of the NCASF.

On April 11, 1950, [] furnished information indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, St. Albans, New York, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASF as of March, 1950.

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NY 100-87531

On April 6, 1951, [] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASF as of April, 1951.

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[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided information on April 13, 1953, reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASF in 1953.

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On November 26, 1954, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Brooklyn, New York, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASF as of May, 1954.

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[] furnished additional information on May 2, 1955, indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASF as of April, 1955.

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27. National Council of the Arts,
Sciences and Professions (NCASP)

The NCASP has been documented previously in this report.

The January 17, 1949 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 3, column 5, reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, W. E. B. DU BOIS, and others were signers of a statement issued by the NCASP which called upon Attorney General CLARK to drop the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders.

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reviewed in December, 1950, reflected that a Certificate of Incorporation on behalf of the NCASP filed with the Secretary of State at

NY 100-87531

Albany, New York on March 21, 1949, indicated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 173-19 113th Avenue, St. Albans, New York, was one of the Directors of the NCASP.

On May 3, 1949, [] furnished information indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was New York State Secretary of the NCASP, date unknown.

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The August 21, 1949 issue of "The Worker", Section 1, page 2, column 4, carried an article entitled "Rally Against Arms Bill to be Held Tuesday." The article reflected that the rally sponsored by the NCASP was to be held at City Center on August 23, 1949, its purpose being to spur the fight against the Arms Aid Bill. It was reflected therein that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author, would speak at this meeting.

The "Daily Worker" dated August 7, 1950, page 8, columns 4, and 5, contained an article entitled, "100 Notables Urge Talks by US, USSR on Korean War", which reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM was one of the signers of a statement issued by the NCASP calling for negotiations between the US and the USSR on the Korean crisis.

On January 9, 1952, [] furnished additional information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASP as of December, 1951.

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[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 1, 1952, advised SA [] that during the Board of Directors Conference of the NCASP, held on June 21-22, 1952, in New York City, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, National Board Member, wife of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, was assigned to the Civil Rights Committee.

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28. National Non-Partisan Committee
to Defend the Rights of the
12 Communist Leaders

The National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders is described in

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- 11 -

NY 100-87531

the "Daily Worker" of September 18, 1950 on page 8, column 3, as having been organized in February, 1949, for the purpose of defending the rights of the Communist leaders. The article stated that the Committee was disbanding and would help the CRC* in its mass campaign for the defense of the 12 Communist leaders.

On September 23, 1949, [] provided a copy of a letter sent to the United States Attorney General MC-GRATH which stated, "In the name of simple justice and human decency, the Resident Executive Committee of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders, in meeting assembled, ask that you, as Attorney General, move to immediately have these men freed." The letter was signed by SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, along with the other members of the Resident Executive Committee.

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29. New York Council of the Arts, Sciences
and Professions (NYCASP)

On February 26, 1954, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided a copy of the bylaws of the NYCASP, which bylaws had been dated January 31, 1954. Article I, Section b, of the bylaws reads as follows:

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"This organization shall be affiliated with the NCASP."

The NCASP has been documented previously in this report.

Records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, reviewed on April 11, 1956, further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was elected Secretary of the NYCASP at an organizational meeting in 1948.

NY 100-87531

The March 6, 1949 issue of "The Worker", Section 1, page 2, column 1, carried an article captioned "9 Writers Present Protest to Medina." The article stated that a delegation of 9 writers from the NYCASP visited Foley Square to demand the indictment against the Communist leaders be dismissed. According to the article, one of those leading the delegation was SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author of "George Washington Carver."

"The Worker" dated October 30, 1949, page 2, column 3, carried an article entitled, "2500 Hear Arts Leaders Demand Freedom for '11'." The article stated that more than 2500 people answered the call of leading cultural leaders, at a St. Nicholas Arena rally. According to this article, the meeting was sponsored by the NYCASP and the theme of the meeting was "The Foley Square Verdict Can Be Reversed." This article indicated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author, spoke at the above meeting.

30. New York Peace Institute (NYPI)

The April 14, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker" contained on page 8, columns 4 and 5, an article captioned "8 Peace Groups in New York Form United Peace Body." This article stated that the 8 local peace organizations, including the NYPI, have decided "to form one unified peace movement" bearing the name New York Peace Council. The article further reflected that the New York Peace Council will be closely associated with the American Peace Crusade (APC)* and will snare the APC offices at 125 72nd Street, New York City.

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 5, 1952, that Mrs. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS was one of the keynote speakers who addressed the sessions and panels of the NYPI held at the Hotel Ansonia, New York City, on April 19, 1952.

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NY 100-87531

31. Progressive Citizens of America (PCA)

The PCA has been cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., dated May 14, 1951, as follows:

"1. Cited as a 'new and broader Communist front for the entire United States' formed in September 1946 at the direction of 'Communist steering committees' from the 'Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee' and the independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. (California Committee of Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 369, and 1948, p. 354.0)"

The January 24, 1948 issue of "New Leader", self identified as a Social Democrat Anti-Communist publication, on page 1, columns 2 and 3, carried an article entitled "PCA Convention Flops" This article reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, was a delegate to a two day PCA National Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, January 17-18, 1948.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, reviewed on April 11, 1956, further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, not otherwise identified, was elected Secretary of the New York State PCA at the Second Annual Convention at Albany, New York on January 31, 1948.

32. Progressive Party (PP)

The National Committee, CP, USA, in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs", issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the PP and correctly supported the PP through the 1952 elections. It then states:

NY 100-87531

"However, the mistakes our Party made was to confuse this task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the PP represented something more than the simple emergence of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great mass people's party."

As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concluded that the "PP, the CP, and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad, mass-front coalition.

Concerning "Political Affairs", mentioned above, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, a convicted CP functionary, testifying in the case "United States versus ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, et al" on October 20, 1952, stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication's beginning in 1945.

[redacted]
[redacted] a former member of the CP, 1947 to 1952, who was affiliated with the PP of Minnesota in various capacities [redacted] and who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided information on January 21, 1952, to SA [redacted] reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM attended the National Committee meeting of the PP at 13 Astor Place, New York, New York on January 19 and 20, 1952. This information further reflected that SHIRLEY GRAHAM spoke for 40 minutes on the DU BOIS victory.

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On July 5, 1952, [redacted], who was in a position to provide reliable information, provided information indicating that SHIRLEY GRAHAM of New York was a delegate to the National Convention of the PP held at the Ashland Auditorium in Chicago, Illinois, July 4-6, 1952. According to this information, SHIRLEY GRAHAM was Co-Chairman of the Academic and Cultural Freedom Panel at the Convention and Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS delivered the keynote speech.

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- 15 -

NY 100-87531

[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 15, 1952, provided information reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author and lecturer, whose best known work include "There Was Once a Slave", was a delegate to the National Convention of the PP held in Chicago, Illinois on July 4-6, 1952.

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33. Sojourne for Truth and Justice (STJ)

[] advised on May 29, 1952, that the STJ was organized in September, 1951 by an Initiating Committee composed of 14 Negro women. According to [] the stated aims and objectives of the organization included a fight against discrimination, to stop persecution of the Negroes, and to work for conferences with other nations to attain world peace.

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The informant further stated that the officers of the STJ were either members of the CP or CP front organizations and that this organization followed the CP line. [] further advised on September 21, 1951, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM from New York was one of the 14 Negro women who composed the Initiating Committee of the STJ.

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34. Southern Negro Youth Congress*

[] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, in March, 1948, provided information to the effect that Miss SHIRLEY GRAHAM, 3111 Broadway, New York, New York, was a sponsor or contributor to the Southern Negro Youth Congress in 1948.

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NY 100-87531

35. Spanish Refugee Appeal (SRA)

[redacted] made available on May 17, 1954, a letter dated May 4, 1954, which reflected on its letterhead that the SRA was directly affiliated with the JAFRC, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 23, 1949, that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, a writer, attended the Annual Dinner of the SRA held at the Hotel Astor, New York City on March 13, 1949, and also contributed to the SRA.

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36. Voice of Freedom Committee (VOFC)*

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, in 1950 made available an invitation to a testimonial dinner to be given by the VOFC at the Park Sheraton in New York City on March 3, 1949. This invitation listed SHIRLEY GRAHAM and Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS as members of the Dinner Committee and indicated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM would be one of the speakers at this Dinner.

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On January 12, 1950, [redacted] [redacted] VOFC, 122 West 71st Street, New York City, was interviewed under pretext by an agent of the FBI at which time she advised that 30,000 votes had been cast in the Negro Commentators Poll and that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, SHIRLEY GRAHAM, and PAUL ROBESON, in that order, received the most votes.

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It is noted that PAUL ROBESON has been documented previously in this report.

37. World Peace Appeal (WPA)

The WPA has been cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared

NY 100-87531

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The "Voice of Freedom" for January-February, 1949, announced that the "Voice of Freedom" would launch an intensive campaign to open one of the four networks to a Negro news commentator. According to the issue, this was to be the first objective in a battle of Negro commentators on all networks, and for adequate representation of Negroes in the radio profession. The names SHIRLEY GRAHAM and W.E.B. DU BOIS appeared in a list of candidates for Negro commentator.

"VOICE OF FREEDOM

- "1. Among publications which the committee found 'to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system.'

(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.)"

NY 100-87531

On January 12, 1950, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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It is noted that PAUL ROBESON has been documented previously in this report.

37. World Peace Appeal (WPA)

The WPA has been cited in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared

NY 100-87531

and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., dated May 14, 1951, as follows:

"1. Cited as a petition campaign launched by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress as its meeting in Stockholm, March 16-19, 1950; as having 'received the enthusiastic approval of every section of the international Communist hierarchy'; as having been lauded in the Communist press, putting 'every individual Communist on notice that he "has the duty to rise to this appeal"'; and as having 'received the official endorsement of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which has been echoed by the governing bodies of every Communist satellite country, and by all Communist Parties 'throughout the world.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original date, April 1, 1951, p. 34.)"

"STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE OF THE PERMANENT
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

"1. Cited as a meeting which was used as 'a sounding board for Communist propaganda' and which had as its main objective 'to launch the boldest and most far-reaching maneuver of the whole Communist, peace movement - the world-wide circulation of (Stockholm) "peace" petitions.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 378, on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, original dated, April 1, 1951, p. 29.)"

"STOCKHOLM PEACE PETITION

"1. Cited as Communist. (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, interim statement issued on the Communist 'Peace Petition' Campaign, July 13, 1950.)"

The World Peace Congress has been documented previously in this report.

NY 100-87531

The June 11, 1950 issue of "The Worker", page 3, carried an article entitled, "Peace Petitions Span Nation.; 5 Million Signatures Sought." The article stated that the National Peace Petition crusade for five million signatures is under way and the three month drive was launched Thursday night at the Manhattan Center when 2000 men and women led by PAUL ROBESON took the World Peace Pledge. On the stage was a huge "blow-up" of the Stockholm Peace Pledge. The article further reflected that PAUL ROBESON and SHIRLEY GRAHAM, author, with peace petitions under their arms, led a group of 1000 from the audience in a march to Pennsylvania Station.

The "Daily Worker" of August 25, 1950, page 5, column 5, carried an article reflecting that SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, St. Albans, Long Island, was one of 76 prominent Negro leaders, who had signed the WPA and asked others to do so.

38. World Peace Congress (WPC)

The WPC has been documented previously in this report.

[] on April 12, 1949, made available a release dated April 11, 1949, which stated that the American Sponsoring Committee for the WPC in Paris was announced. According to the release, the Paris Congress is scheduled to open April 20, 1949, and will bring together world-wide leaders of the scientific, cultural, religious, labor and other fields, regardless of individual political or religious beliefs. The Committee is now organizing an American delegation to the Paris Congress. The release identified SHIRLEY GRAHAM as a member of the American Sponsoring Committee of the WPC - Paris, April 20-23, 1949.

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[] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 2, 1949, that SHIRLEY

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- 19 -

NY 100-87531

GRAHAM spoke before the Citizens Committee in Richmond, Virginia on October 30, 1949. According to [] six individuals present were known by the informant to be members of the CP of Virginia. [] stated that SHIRLEY GRAHAM told of her trip as an American delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris and her trip into Germany. She concluded her speech with the admonition that the 11 Communist leaders were tried for daring to think, not for what they taught or what they did, but what they dared to think.

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The informant continued that SHIRLEY GRAHAM claimed that she was not taking sides with the Communists, but rather their right to think as they pleased.

The July, 1950 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" contained an article by SHIRLEY GRAHAM entitled "Reply to Ehrenburg." In the article she stated that she was a delegate to the WPC at which the Peace Pledge was drawn up. SHIRLEY GRAHAM stated that she, as an American Negro, heartily endorsed the appeal made by EHRENBURG in a previous article published in "Masses and Mainstream" (June, 1950), which called upon writers to sign the Stockholm Peace Pledge.

It is noted that "Masses and Mainstream" has been documented previously in this report.

39. Young Progressives of America (YPA)

[] a self-admitted former Communist and YPA member, []

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[] stated that the YPA was set up on the basis of the needs of the CP. YPA members were active within the organization as Communists and the organization was developed along CP lines. [] also related that YPA leadership

NY 100-87531

was composed of CP members. He further testified that the founding convention of the YPA was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1948.

[redacted] mentioned previously, advised on November 19, 1948, that the founding convention of the YPA was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in July, 1948.

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On July 16, 1948, [redacted] made available a pamphlet entitled "Call to a National Founding Convention of a Youth Organization." This pamphlet indicated that the convention would assemble in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 25 - 26, 1948. The pamphlet listed SHIRLEY GRAHAM, writer, St. Albans, Long Island, New York, and others as sponsors.

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D. Indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS
And Activities in His Defense

In the case of "United States versus Peace Information Center, et al", Criminal Docket, United States District Court, for the District of Columbia, a Federal Grand Jury on February 9, 1951, returned an indictment charging the defendants for failure to register under the terms of the Foreign Agent's Registration Act of 1938, as amended (MC CORMICK Act). Among five officers of the Peace Information Center* joined as defendants was WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

On November 20, 1951, Federal Judge MATTHEW A. MC GUIRE, United States District Court, for the District of Columbia, granted a motion of attorneys for the defense for a direct judgement of acquittal.

On June 21, 1951, [redacted] made available a letter on the letterhead of the National Committee to Defend Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS and Associates in the Peace Information Center, 16-18 West 29th Street, New

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- 21 -

NY 100-87531

York, New York, dated June 19, 1951. This letter identified Miss SHIRLEY GRAHAM, New York, as Treasurer of the above organization.

The May 31, 1951 issue of the "Daily Worker", page 9, column 4, carried an article entitled "DU BOIS Begins Speaking Tour" which reflected that it was announced yesterday that the Progressive Party has organized a tour for Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DU BOIS in major cities in our country. They will address meetings organized by many groups besides the Progressive Party and the right to speak for peace. The following schedule was set forth in this article:

June 1,2,3	-	Chicago
June 3	-	Mrs. DU BOIS, South Bend, Indiana
June 3	-	Dr. DU BOIS, Gary, Indiana
June 4,5,6	-	Minneapolis
June 8,9	-	Seattle
June 10,11	-	Portland, Oregon
June 13, 24, 15, and 16	-	San Francisco
June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	-	Los Angeles
June 24,- 28	-	Texas and Oklahoma

The Progressive Party has been documented previously in this report.

The "Daily Worker" of June 21, 1951, page 8, columns 3-5, carried an article entitled "Thousands Hail Dr. DU BOIS in San Francisco, Oakland." This article reflected that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and his wife, novelist SHIRLEY GRAHAM, two valiant fighters for peace, brought their message to thousands of persons in the Bay Area in a three day speaking tour. The meeting had the purpose of building support for the defense of Dr. DU BOIS, who is under Federal indictment in connection with his leadership of the peace movement.